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## JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL

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#### PRESSURE-SENSITIVE ADHESIVE SHEET

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

- 1. A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet consisting of a substrate, several hollow projections formed with thin films that can be broken by pressure applied when adhering to the substrate, and an adhesive component sealed in the hollow projections.
- 2. A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet described in Claim 1 characterized by consisting of a substrate which is also used to be adhered.
- 3. A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet described in Claim 1 characterized by using a single pressure-sensitive adhesive component.
- 4. A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet described in Claim 1 characterized by using a two-liquid solvent reactivating type adhesive component.
- 5. A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet described in Claim 1 characterized by using a two-liquid reaction type adhesive component.
- 6. A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet described in Claim 1 characterized by consisting of hollow projections having double structures and a two-liquid reactive type adhesive component.

#### Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention is concerned with a pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet used for interior such as a wallpaper or a decoration and also used for adhesion in a synthetic resin sheet to the inner wall of an oil tank in a tanker.

Prior art

Either an adhesive was previously applied on either a wallpaper or a wall for coating, then the wallpaper was adhered to the wall from one end toward another end as part of interior work for a building. In the case of requiring strong adhesivity, a two-liquid type of adhesive was used by mixing two types of liquid to perform curing. A microcapsule type of adhesive was also used.

Problems to be solved by the invention

It required many attempts to prevent air from being present between a paper and a wall during adhesion. A strong adhesive was quickly hardened in air. In the case of a two-liquid type, it was quickly hardened after mixing. So, it could not be used for adhesion to a large surface area. In the case of a microcapsule type, because it was expensive to make, and because it might not be stable for a long time, it was difficult for use in coating.

#### Means to solve the problems

Hollow projections 3a was made with thin films 3 on the surface of substrate 2, then adhesive component 4 was sealed in the hollow projections. Substrate 2 may be previously adhered to an adhesive material such as a wallpaper, or a wallpaper may be used as a substrate so that hollow projections 3a may be formed on it. Hollow projections 3a may be formed on both surfaces of substrate 2, then adhesive component 4 may be sealed in the projections. Examples of adhesive component include a single-component pressure-sensitive adhesion type, two-liquid solvent reactivation type, and reaction type.

Thin film 3 must be able to be broken by pressure when adhesion is performed.

#### Function

In the case of adhering an adhesive material (wallpaper P) to another material (wall W), when the material is pressed against the edge of the other adhesive material, adhesion component 4 sealed in hollow projections 3a is released, then the adhesive material is firmly adhered to the other material. The adhesive component may be reactivated using a solvent or a hardening reaction may be performed by mixing a two-liquid [adhesive].

#### Application examples

In Figure 1, pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet 1 is previously adhered to the bottom surface of wallpaper P. Several hollow projections 3a are formed with thin films 3 on the entire surface of substrate 2 in the case of sheet 1. Adhesive component 4 is sealed in hollow projections 3a. Various types of substrate can be used for substrate 2 including metal, plastic, ceramic, wood, straight, and film. Both thickness and hardness depend on the type of material to be adhered. Examples of material of thin film 3 include the following, i.e., natural or synthetic polymer able to form films such as gelatin, gum arabic, vinylidene polychloride, epoxy resin, polyester, polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene, polyamide, metal foil, or glass film. However, thin film 3 must be neither dissolved in adhesive component 4 or reactive to adhesive component 4. Thin film 3 must be easily broken by pressing and so thickness of thin film 3 is suitably 1-100 microns. Thin film 3 having the thickness of 1-20 microns is desirably flexible and stretching.

Examples of adhesive component 4 include the following pressure-sensitive adhesives, i.e., polyisobutylene; polyvinyl ether; polysiloxane; reclaimed rubber; SBR; butyl rubber; polychloroprene; nitrile rubber; polysulfide; and cyanoacrylate.

In the case of adhering wallpaper P to the surface of wall W, when the end of wallpaper P is pressed against the end of the surface of wall W, thin film 3 is broken, included adhesive component 4 is released, then wallpaper P is adhered to the surface of wall W.

Figure 2 shows an application example in which wallpaper P is used as substrate 2 of pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet 1. Except for this example, other structures are the same as those shown in Figure 1. Wallpaper P is used as substrate 2 in application examples shown in Figures 3-5. Since hollow projections are formed with thin films on the wallpaper, a wallpaper also means a substrate.

Figure 3 shows another application example in which a solvent reactivation type is used as pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet 1. Examples of an adhesive component organic solvent 4a such as hexane, include the following: heptane, benzene, xylene, toluene, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, MEK, MIBK, ethylcellosolve, methyl cellosolve, butyl Cellosolve, or ethyl acetate, was contained in hollow projections 3a. Another adhesive component 4b such as neoprene, nitrile rubber, natural rubber, reclaimed rubber, other vinyl acetate homopolymers or copolymers, vinyl resin, or nitrocellulose, is applied on the outer surfaces of hollow projections 3a for coating, and parting papers (not shown) are temporarily adhered to protect the surfaces.

When sheet 1 is used, parting papers are peeled, wallpaper P is pressed against wall W using a pressing roll, so hollow projections are broken, organic solvent is released, neoprene used for coating is reactivated, then adhesion is completed.

Figure 4 shows another application example for a reactive sheet.

Resin 4a is sealed as an adhesive component in selected hollow projections 3a, and other adhesive components including a hardener, a catalyst, and reaction initiator 4b are sealed in other hollow projections. Examples of resin include the following: epoxy, polyether, polyamide, polyester, silicone,

polysulfide, polyol, and isocyanate. Examples of hardener include the following: stannous caprylate, tin dibutyl dilaurate, BF3 ether complex compound, phthalic acid anhydride, trimellitic acid anhydride, p-cyanobenzoic acid, acid chloride, organic peroxide, zinc oxide, magnesium oxide, lead dioxide, manganese dioxide, diethylene triamine, triethylene diamine, triethylene tetramine, tetraethylene pentamine, hexamethylene tertramine, ethylene diamine, metaphenylene diamine, triethanol amine, diethyl aniline, methylene dianiline, dimethyl-p-toluidine, piperidine, 2-ethyl-4-methyl imidazole, N,N,N',N'-tetrakis (2-oxypropyl) ethylene diamine, and isocyanate.

When hollow projections made with thin films are broken using a pressing roll, resin 4a is mixed with 4b such as a hardener, and so hardening reaction can be performed.

Figure 5 shows adhesive sheet 1 which is the same type as that shown in Figure 4. Hollow projections made with thin films have double structures. Resin 4a is sealed in one, and hardener 4b is sealed in the other one.

#### Effect of the invention

Because hollow projections located in an adhesion area are broken to release adhesive components, adhesion can be performed on a large surface area such as a sheet adhesion. There is no time restriction. Since air between an adhesive material and another material can be easily released through each space between the projections, no air is remains. So, adhesion can be easily and quickly performed, and beautiful finish can result.

### Brief explanation of the figures

Figures 1 through 5 are cross sections showing application examples of the present invention.

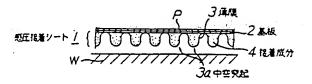


Figure 1

- Key: 1 Pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet
  - 2 Substrate
  - 3 Thin film
  - 3a Hollow projection
  - 4 Adhesive component

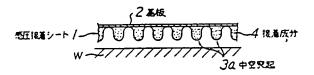


Figure 2

- Key: 1 Pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet
  - 2 Substrate
  - 3 Thin film
  - 3a Hollow projection
  - 4 Adhesive component

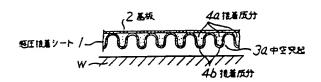


Figure 3

- Key: 1 Pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet
  - 2 Substrate
  - 3 Thin film
  - 3a Hollow projection
  - 4a, b Adhesive component

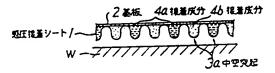


Figure 4

- Key: 1 Pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet
  - 2 Substrate
  - 3 Thin film
  - 3a Hollow projection
  - 4a, b Adhesive component

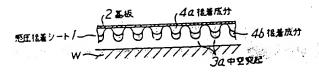


Figure 5

Key: 1 Pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet

- 2 Substrate
- 3 Thin film
- 3a Hollow projection
- 4a, b Adhesive component

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1. 発明の名称

感圧接着シート

- 2 特許請求の範囲
  - (1) 基板と、

との基板に接着時の圧力によつて破損可能な薄 復にて形成された複数の中空突起と、

この中空央起内に封入されている接着或分と

- より存成された感圧接着シート。
- ② 特許請求の範囲第1項において、基度はジー 接着物を兼ねていることを特徴とする感圧接着シ - 10
- (3) 特許請求の範囲第1項において、接着成分 は単一の感圧接着タイプのものであることを特徴 とする感圧接着シート。
- (4) 特許請求の範囲第1項にないて、接着成分 は2液の名削再活性タイプであることを特徴とす る窓圧接着シート。
- (5) 特許請求の範囲第1項において、接着成分 は2歳の反応メイプであることを特徴とする感圧

接着シート。

- (6) 特許請求の範囲第1項において、中空突起 は2重構造で、接着成分は2液の反応タイプであ ることを特徴とする感圧接着シート。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明
- (産業上の利用分野)

本発明は例えば壁紙や装飾物の貼着のような建 築物の内装工事、タンカーの油槽の内壁に合成樹 脂シートの接着作業に適用される感圧接着シート に関する。

( 従来の技術 )

建築物の内装工事における壁紙は、予め壁又は 壁紙に棚を塗布し、壁紙を壁の一方向より他方向 へ貼り付けていく。また強い接着力が必要な接着 作業では2液型のものがあつて2液を混合し硬化 反応させて使用する。その他マイクロカブセル型 接着剤もある。

(本発明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかし壁紙を壁に貼着する作業は、この紙と壁 との間に空気が幾留することを如何にして防止す るかに熟練を必要とする。また接着力の強いもの は空気中で短時間に硬化し、2 被型でも混合後比 較的短時間で硬化するため大面積の貼着施工は時間的制約があり事実上作業は殆んど不可能である。 マイクロカブセル型の場合でもカブセルの製造コストが高く安定性が短かいものもあり生布作業が 困難であつた。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

そして薄裂3は、接着時の圧力によつて破損可能なものでなければならない。

(作用)

きる。しかし薄膜3は接着成分4に溶解さたは反応しないものでなければならない。 薄膜3の膜厚は押圧力によつて破れ易いものであつて、例えば1~100 μ程度のものである。しかし膜厚が1~20 μのものは、可撓性・伸縮性のあるものが望ましい。

また接着成分 4 は、 感圧接着型のもので例えば ポリイソプチレン、ポリピニルエーテル、ポリン ロキサン、再生ゴム、 S B R 、 プチルゴム、ポリ クロロブレン、ニトリルゴム、ポリサルフアイド、 シアノアクリレートである。

そして竪紙Pを壁w面に貼着する時は、壁面の一端部にこの壁紙の端部を押圧させると薄膜3が破れ、内包されていた接着成分↓が流出してこの壁紙は壁面に接着する。

第2図は壁紙Pが感圧接着シート1の基板2を 兼用している実施例を示すもので、その他の構成 は第1図示のものと実質的に同一のものである。 以下に示す第3~5 図示の実施例も壁紙Pが基板 2 を兼用しているもので、壁紙に薄膜による中空 壁紙Pなどの接着物を壁Wなどの被接着物に接着する時、接着物を被接着物の端部に押圧すると、中空突起3 a に封入されて、た接着成分4 が流出し、それのみで、または君剤にて接着成分を再活性化して、または2 液が混合して硬化反応を生じせしめて接着物を被接着剤に強固に接着させる。(実施例)

突起を形成しているので、璧紙と表現しているも のは基板でもある。

したがつてこのシート 1 を使用する時は、 雑形紙をはがし壁wに壁紙 P を圧着ローラによつて押圧すれば中空突起を破壊し有機 A 列が流出して、 塗布されていたネオブレンなどを再活性化し即座の接着を得る。 第4図はさらに他の実施例を示すもので、これ は反応型のシートの場合である。

中空突起3aのうち選択されたものには、接着 成分として樹脂 4 a を封入し、他の中空突起内に 後着成分として硬化剤・触媒および反応開始剤4 ь を封入する。この樹脂としては、エポキシ,ポ リエーテル、ポリアミド・ポリエステル・シリコ ーン、ポリサルフアイド、ポリオール、イソシア ネート類であり、硬化剤などとしては、カブリル 殴弟ースズ、ジラウリン酸ジプチルスズ。BF₁エ ーテル錯化合物 . 無水フタル酸 . 無水トリメリト 酸、Pーアック安息香酸、酸塩化物、有機過酸化 物,亜鉛華,酸化マグネシウム,二酸化鉛,二酸 化マンガン、ジエチレントリアミン、トリエチレ **ッツアミン、トリエチレンテトラミン、テトラエ** チレンペンタミン、ヘキサメチレンテトラミン。 エチレンジアミン、メタフエニレンジアミン・ト リエタノールアミン、ジエチルアニリン、メテレ ンジアニリン . ジメチルーゥートルイジン、ピベ リジン、2 ーエテルーもーメチルイミダゾール、

1 … 感圧接着シート、 2 … 基板、 3 … 薄膜、 3 a … 中空突起、 4 , 4 a , 4 b … 接着成分。 以 上

N,N,N,N'ーテトラキス(2ーオキシブロヒル)エ チレンジアミン・イソシアネート類である。

したがつて押圧ローラによつて薄膜の中空突起を破ると、樹脂 4 a と硬化剤など 4 b とは混合し硬化反応を生じさせることができる。

第5図は、第4図と何様の反応型のシート1を示すもので、これは薄膜による中空突起が2重構造となつでおり、一方には樹脂4 m ・他方には硬化剤4 b の接着成分を封入しているものである。(発明の効果)

本発明によるとシート貼付など大面積の施工であっても接着する個所のみの中空突起が破れて接着成分が流出して接着作用を行うものであるため、時間的制約から解放され、さらに接着物と被接着物との間の空気は、突起間の間隙を通つて容易に放出されて残留することがなく、貼付施工は容易、迅速かつ美しく仕上がるものである。

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図乃至第5図はそれぞれ本発明の実施例を 示す断面図である。

